# NOTES ON THE GENUS *HAPLOPOGON* AND A NEW SPECIES (*DIPTERA: ASILIDAE*)

C. H. MARTIN
*Oregon State College, Corvallis*

Pritchard (1941) was the first to recognize the genus *Haplopogon* Engel in North America, the genotype *H. nudus* Engel being described from Turkestan in 1930. The male gonocoxite indicates that the three North American species described in the past are closely related among themselves and to the genotype species. (The writer agrees with Michener (1944) in considering the musculated claspers of most male insects as primary copulatory organs.) The gonocoxite of *H. nudus*, *latus* (Coquillett), *bullatus* (Bromley), and *erinus* Pritchard, is excavated mesally and most deeply on the distal third to a half so that the distal portion forms a more or less narrow strap of various shapes which curves mesally. The gonocoxite of *H. triangulatus* n. sp. is not excavated mesally and the tip curves laterad rather than mesad. In other respects the new species rather closely resembles the other species.

Engel (1930) illustrates a longitudinal row of several short hairs on the dorsal, apical portion of the third antennal segment. Our North American species possess similar hairs and in addition a long hair just anterior to the short hairs. Apparently this is a characteristic of North America species. Engel does not illustrate such a long hair.

North American Species of *Haplopogon*

1. Antennal style longer than third segment; axillary cell same degree of brown as adjacent areas; body brown pollinose (Texas)..... *bullatus* (Bromley)
   Antennal style equal to or shorter than third segment; border of axillary cell either milky hyaline or a lighter brown than along anal vein; body gray pollinose..... 2
2. Margins of mesonotal vittae sharp; scutellum light yellowish brown pollinose; bristle at tip of style black (Texas)..... *latus* (Coquillett)
   Margins of mesonotal vittae diffuse; scutellum gray pollinose; bristle at tip of style white or translucent..... 3
3. Antennal style and third segment of equal length; anterior cross-vein closer to anterior basal cross-vein than to middle of cell; axillary cell light brown along border and darker along anal vein (Arizona)..... *erinus* Pritchard
   Antennal style half as long as third segment; anterior cross-vein distad of middle of discal cell; axillary cell milky white hyaline except some light brown along anal vein (Texas)..... *triangulatus* n. sp.

## *Haplopogon latus* (Coquillett)

*Holopogon latus* Coquillett, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 12: 33. 1904.
*Holopogon lautus* Back, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 35: 314. 1909.
*Holopogon lautus* Bromley, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 27: 98. 1934.
*Haplopogon lautus* Pritchard, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 34: 351. 1941.

Authors have erroneously referred to this species as *H. lautus*. In the original description the spelling is *latus* and the writer found that the spelling on the type label at the U. S. National Museum is *latus*.

Notes: The type specimen may be a late teneral. Lateral margins of thoracic notum yellowish white pollinose behind the transverse suture; anterior to suture gray pollinose. Specimens at hand agree with this note. Dorsum of abdomen of type chocolate brown, covered with a thin gray pollinosity. One specimen at

hand has a chocolate brown area because of greasing, while on a second the entire dorsum of the abdomen is heavily gray pollinose.

Type specimen is a single male, Brownsville, Texas. Pritchard reports from Donna, Texas, March 3—April 7, 1935 (J. W. Monk). Specimens at hand from Corrizo Springs, Texas, April 14, 1949 (Michener-Beamer).

### **Haplopogon triangulatus,** n. sp.

*Male:*—Length 4 mm. Head about 1.6 times longer than wide; black; white pollinose; vestiture white; mystax thin, confined to lower two-thirds of face; 10 ocellar bristles. Occiput thinly clothed with white bristles and hairs. Two proximal antennal segments subequal; third segment a little longer than combined length of proximal two; two-segmented style slightly less than half the length of the third segment, distal segment of style rather smooth with translucent spine at tip. Antennae blackish brown; row pale bristles on dorsal side of third segment, anterior bristle longer than style.

Thorax black; lateral margins gray pollinose, disc yellowish-brown pollinose, no distinct metanotal stripes, anteriorly on pronotum rubbed? black area; vestiture of thorax sparse, white; scutellum gray pollinose, sparsely clothed with pale hair. Legs black, vestiture white; claws yellow bases, black tips; white pulvilli.

Wings fulvus proximally; axillary cell fulvus along veins and diffusing into hyaline border; anal cell closed, petiolate, fulvus; fourth and fifth posterior cell lightly suffused fulvus at bases and hyaline in border; other posterior cells hyaline; milky white stippling over entire wing, stronger in hyaline areas. Distal knobs of halteres reddish-yellow brown.

Abdomen black, gray pollinose; sparsely clothed with pale hair longer laterally than dorsally. Genitalia black, gonocoxite (superior forceps of Pritchard) triangular in shape, tip curves ventrad and laterad.

*Female:*—Length 5 mm. Similar to male.

Holotype: Male, Davis Mts., Texas, June 9, 1954. D. J. and J. N. Knull, Colls.

Allotype: Female, same data.

Paratypes: two females and a male.

Holotype, allotype, and a paratype in collection of Ohio State University. Paratypes in writer's collection.

## LITERATURE CITED

**Engel, E. O.** 1925–30. *In* Lintner, Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region, 24, Asilidae, Stuttgart: 491 pp.

**Pritchard, A. E.** 1941. The genus *Haplopogon* in the new world, with the description of *erinus* n. sp. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 34: 350–354.

**Michener, C. D.** 1944. A comparative study of the appendages of the eighth and ninth abdominal segments of insects. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 37: 336–351.